



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES.

NOTE ON THE DETERMINATION OF RADIAL VELOCITIES OF NEBULÆ.

For several years it has been planned, as soon as opportunities should come, to measure the radial velocities of all so-called gaseous nebulæ whose intrinsic brightnesses are sufficient to record their spectra in exposures of reasonable lengths.

Observations of the southern nebulæ were begun in 1911 by Messrs. MOORE and SANFORD of the D. O. Mills Expedition, and they have secured measurable spectrograms of eight nebulæ not hitherto observed for this purpose. Similar observations were begun at Mount Hamilton in the early summer of 1913 by Mr. MERRILL, Fellow in the Lick Observatory, and continued until September, when he assumed new duties as a member of the staff of the Detroit Observatory. Since September the observations have been continued chiefly by Messrs. PADDOCK and HAYNES. Confirmatory spectrograms have been secured for nine of the thirteen planetary nebulæ observed in 1890-91 by KEELER, and for fifteen additional northern nebulæ.

Some interesting results of the recent northern observations are described in the following note. W. W. CAMPBELL.

November, 1913.

A NEBULA WITH LARGE RADIAL VELOCITY.

The velocities of approach or recession recently determined here for fifteen nebulæ are in accord with KEELER's results for thirteen other (planetary) nebulæ, viz.: the average velocity is high.

The tenth-magnitude planetary nebula, No. 4846 in the Second Index of Dreyer's New General Catalogue (R. A. = $19^{\text{h}} 11^{\text{m}}.0$, Dec. = $-79^{\circ} 14'$), has an abnormally high velocity. The mean of the observed velocities obtained from three